

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

WHERE IS THE ALLIANCE AT?

A very suggestive set of resolutions were published in the EAGLE Tuesday morning. They were the expression of a meeting held at Rising Star school house, of men who once supposed they belonged to something when they joined the Alliance. They say that they have heard there is a combine among dealers in implements, seeds, &c., and they object to it and will not patronize anybody concerned in it.

This is now an old, old story. Combines control everything. They control the price of the grain the farmer raises and the implements and seeds he buys to raise it with. This is no more true now than it was three years ago, when the Farmer's Alliance began its vast strides of organization. The Alliance was organized for the express purpose of combatting, counteracting and overthrowing the very combines the Rising Star resolutions complain of. The Alliance was the outgrowth of a conviction that the only way for the farmer to cope with and protect himself against the combines was to secure a general organization of the entire farming interest in one compact body, whereby their entire force as a productive and commercial factor could be brought to bear at each point where their interests were encroached upon. It was a recognition of the fact that as individuals or isolated communities they are the helpless prey of the combines and grain gamblers, but as an organized body of the whole they are capable of dictating terms to every interest affecting their own industry.

The organization was well nigh complete and ready for action. Never had an organization such a marvelous growth, such noble aims, or before it such splendid possibilities. But in an evil hour the gates were permitted to be open, and a horde of political adventurers of the Kies, Simpson, Peffer, Lewelling and Doster stripe were permitted to steal in. From that moment the usefulness of the Alliance in the farmer's fight for industrial independence was paralyzed and ended. The whole power of the splendid organization was turned away from the noble aims it was founded to accomplish, and prostituted to the ignoble purpose of getting offices for this miserable gang of plotters and tricksters. And Peffer with his whiskers and Jerry with his diamonds, and Kies with his gait and Doster with his grab have all got their fat takes and joined the grand combine of flying high. But the farmer, where is he? And the Alliance, where is it? What use have this band of political freebooters for the Alliance now, except to beg contributions from it for campaign purposes? What have they done to perfect the organization of the Alliance, or to aid the farmer in his struggle with the combines? Where was Jerry when the grain gamblers called him? The Rising Star resolutions tell the whole story. The Alliance and the farmers have been betrayed. If the farmers succeed against the combines, they must do it without the aid of political mountebanks. The Kies-Simpson combine have reaped the sole benefit of the Alliance organization, and now drive fine rigs, array themselves in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, but so far as they are concerned the farmer is not in it—until the next campaign.

The Chicago Partridge knows how it goes to be plucked, all right; but it didn't make him quail, as the trappers imagined it would.

It is strikes, and strikes, and threatened strikes all the time. Some day capital will, for self-protection, strike also, then there will be trouble.

State Bank Commissioner Presidential was at Oage City during the storm Tuesday, but his presence didn't save the town from the fury of the wind. For the nonce the commissioner no doubt heartily wished that he was smaller than he really is.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage association, has abandoned her appointment in Chicago on May 8th to speak on "Women and Municipalities" and is going to give her time to stirring up the gentler sex preparatory to the next campaign.

If two or three of our editorials on Kansas, appearing in Sunday's EAGLE, were worthy of reproduction they were worthy of it, and we would suggest to two or three of our prominent exchanges that the EAGLE is not so burdened with an excess of new notions about Kansas as not to care when its ideas are badly appropriated.

The mortgage-debt harpies "down east" will probably let up in their whines about Kansas. The census returns show that during a given period the population of Rhode Island increased 21 per cent, while the mortgage indebtedness increased 100 per cent. During the same period the population of Kansas increased 50 per cent, while its mortgage indebtedness decreased at the same rate.

Colonel H. L. Taylor, state coal oil inspector, is satisfied that Governor Lewelling will not convene the legislature in extra session, not at least unless some greater emergency should arise than at present exists. The colonel has been at Topeka lately and talked not only with the governor but with other representative men of his party. If his conclusions are correct, it seems to us that the governor owes it to the people of the state to in some way officially or otherwise assure them of the fact.

Julia Ward Howe's daughter is lecturing upon astronomy. She goes further afield for a theme than the average woman, whose range of ideas is bounded by a cookery book and a fashion magazine.—Topeka Democrat.

The concluding portion of the foregoing is a downright affront to the strong minded portion of the fair sex. That will do for the Jeannette Miller devotees and such as find entertainment and pleasure in domestic duties well performed, but to those who are called (3) into the public service and upon whom the burden of state rests, i. e. those for whom the Leases, Johns, Diggers stand, the remark is a compromising aspersion.

Bank Examiner Presidential says the banks of the state are hoarding gold. That the banks' reserve are made up largely of gold is no doubt true, but it is not held in the shape of being hoarded; the accumulation of gold coin in the banks comes in the course of ordinary business transactions and remains there because paper currency is called for in preference to coin, being more convenient to handle and less cumbersome to carry on the person and use in the avenues of trade. Gold is as readily paid out by the banks as silver or paper.

The funniest part of the fake reporting the demolition of the "statue" of John Brown at Osawatimie is as follows: "There was a party of tourists in the cupola, among them some wealthy Japanese ladies and gentlemen. It is needless to say they were much frightened, upon which the Paola Republican says: 'As the John Brown monument is about as large as a good-sized fence-post, the Japanese tourists must have come down with the ax and brought the cupola with them.'"

ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the Eagle:—Since sending you the article, "Facts About Sugar," published in your issue of April 5, I have received some additional statistics in regard to the production of sugar in 1892, that are of great value. The facts and figures reported were for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, but did not include the production for 1892, the sugar not being made until after July of that year.

The amount of beet sugar produced in 1891, as reported, was 12,004,898 pounds, while the product of the year 1892 was 27,083,828 pounds. These facts show that the beet sugar industry was more than doubled during the year 1892. The increase for 1892 over 1891 was 15,078,930 pounds. Of this amount California produced 21,801,322 pounds, Nebraska, 3,808,500 pounds, and Utah, 1,473,500 pounds.

California's three factories averaged 2,267,107 pounds each. Nebraska's two factories averaged 1,004,250 each, and one factory made 1,473,500 pounds. The largest producer was that of the Western Beet Sugar company of Watsonville, Cal., the first successful beet sugar factory established in this country, which was 11,290,921 pounds, and this was accomplished in about sixty days in the year 1892. At this rate of production 400 beet sugar factories scattered throughout the United States would manufacture all the sugar this country consumes. The beet sugar factory in Utah cost \$500,000, the making alone costing \$250,000. To build 400 sugar factories at \$500,000 each would require \$200,000,000 of capital, which is less than we pay foreign countries for the sugar we import every two years. The cost of constructing 400 sugar factories capable of making that amount of sugar would probably not be more than \$250,000 each, which is less than the amount the people of this country pay in one year for imported sugar.

These factories are located in agricultural districts, and as the largest portion of the cost of making sugar is in producing the beets, cane and sorghum, the farmers will be the ones most benefited by building up the industry in this country. Probably all the states on the line from Maine to California can raise sugar beets successfully for sugar making.

We have not yet received the report of the increased production of cane sugar for 1892, but have recently learned a few facts in regard to sorghum. Under present conditions it is producing the beets, cane and sorghum, the farmers will be the ones most benefited by building up the industry in this country. Probably all the states on the line from Maine to California can raise sugar beets successfully for sugar making.

"The season of 1892 was one of the exceptions, owing to the drought. The yield of cane per acre was one of wide range. Good cultivated land raised in some cases 10 tons, while indifferent farmers had from four to five tons; so that the average was lower than for any previous year. We obtained about 120 pounds of sugar per acre, which was the highest so far ever got out. The lowest price we received for sugar was 24 cents per pound, delivered at Chicago; the highest price was 34 cents there. Farmers cleared from \$12 to \$18 per acre on their crop, counting in the proceeds of the cane. Under present conditions we could not operate the sugar plant without a bounty or a tariff, one of which we must have. We are contracting now for 2,500 acres of sorghum for this season, and hope, if the season is favorable, to have a successful run and more fully establish the sorghum business in this country. Mr. Best indicates in his communication that he favors a tariff on sugar rather than a bounty, for the reason that it takes six or eight weeks to get the bounty after the sugar is made, while the tariff adds the much to the price, and they sell every week on ten days time and therefore get their money in sooner with a tariff than with a bounty. He also thinks that when the industry is well established, and the sorghum is bred up to a higher standard, as can be done by careful selection and proper cultivation, the business may possibly be carried on without either a tariff or a bounty.

In raising sorghum for the sugar factory at Medicine Lodge, they have experimented with different varieties and different systems of cultivation, and they find they have raised the percentage from 8 to 12 per cent, to from 12 to 18 per cent. If the Medicine Lodge sugar factory has obtained 120 pounds of sugar per ton from the cane for the past season, it is very much higher than the amount that has previously been produced from sorghum, and is greater than the average of sugar cane. The government reports only 73 pounds per ton from sorghum, and 115 pounds per ton from cane. If by careful selection of seed and good cultivation they can increase the amount of sugar per ton of sorghum to 120 or more than that, and by adopting the alcoholic process advocated by Prof. Wiley, can add 40 pounds more, they can increase the percentage of sorghum sugar to 180 pounds per ton, which is greater than that of either beets or sugarcane, and adopting improving systems of cultivation, the average pro-

duction of all three of these products may be greatly increased.

The Medicine Lodge Sugar company will, in 1893, if the season is favorable, probably secure 200 tons of sorghum that will make 2,000,000 pounds of sugar. The 20,000 tons of sorghum at \$2 a ton, means \$40,000 in the pockets of the Medicine Lodge farmers, and a fine lot of sorghum seed for sale and for their stock, besides.

E. P. MILLER.

MORE ABOUT THE STRIP OPENING.

Caldwell, Kan., April 18, 1893.

The great question of how may the strip be opened to settlement with the least possible danger to life and property and with fairness to all who have a right to, and intend to take or enter land therein, is being fully discussed throughout this and other sections of our country.

The object is to devise a plan whereby as little trouble, and as few contests as possible, may arise, and yet be fair to all concerned. There have been many methods and plans suggested, and several that would appear to cover most of the requirements and overcome many of the difficulties and dangers which the old way of opening is sure to bring about. Yet to all these plans there is one objection, and indeed it would be impossible to devise any plan which will overcome all the objections or satisfy all persons who wish to enter land in the strip.

The plan or method recently suggested by F. C. Cromwell of Caldwell (published in Sunday morning's EAGLE), with a few modifications and amendments, seems to be the most satisfactory and feasible plan yet suggested.

But by considering this matter from a different point of view, all or nearly all, these plans and methods are contrary to the laws governing the opening of the strip; especially any drawing or lottery system.

The laws under which the Cherokee strip will be opened provide for the lands to be settled under and according to the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws only; and the rights of settlers under these laws cannot be set aside by the secret acts of the interior as to compel him to accept some particular quarter section determined by a proceeding of drawing or chance.

The secretary may make rules and regulations, within the law, and for the purpose of carrying out its provisions; but he certainly cannot set aside the law and then substitute methods of his own which wholly ignore the law.

The act providing for the opening of the strip authorizes the president to open the land to settlement in a manner provided in section 12 of that act of congress approved March 3, 1892, entitled "an act making appropriations," etc. And that section provides "that the lands shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead and townsite laws only."

The Cherokee strip act provides "that the secretary of the interior shall, under the direction of the president, prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the occupation and settlement of said lands."

Where, then, is the authority found for setting aside the homestead laws and substituting some chance or drawing scheme? The section (13) above referred to, and also section 18 of the Oklahoma organic act, approved May 2, 1890, provides that the lands of the interior shall be sold to soldiers and sailors of the late civil war shall not be abridged except as to the payment for the land. How, under any drawing or chance scheme, could a soldier select a quarter-section of land and enter the land by making a declaratory filing for it?

The homestead laws provide that a person may make his (or her) own selection of a quarter-section, or less, of public land open to settlement, and then, within three months, he shall place his entry of record at the local land office; and any plans or methods for opening the lands which will deny or ignore this right to settlers is contrary to the United States homestead laws. J. W. D.

THE WAY TO OPEN IT.

Medicine Lodge, Kan., April 19, '93.

There has been considerable discussion pro and con in regard to opening the land in Oklahoma. I wish to express my ideas in the matter, but first wish to reply to John Kelley, who suggests the drawing of descriptive cards, or if there be more drawers than cards, or in other words, for fear there are more drawers than pieces of land, to put in blank cards so that each will have an equal chance.

Now, I have no special objection to opening by the drawing method if it can be done fair. The government has no right to ask the people to take a chance of that kind. The thing I most dislike is the blank card business, which would be unlawful in every respect.

First. The government could not use the United States mail in sending those cards from Washington to the points where the land is to be opened, for there is a law against sending lottery tickets through the mail.

Second. Would it not be rather humiliating for the government to do openly and above board that which there is a law against, and if not wrong for us to expect the government to do such things, especially when we are clamoring so loud for reforms in national and state affairs?

Third. If the government should open the land by the card system and by using blanks, there would be more contests than ever to test the constitutionality of the opening in that way, and there is very strong reason for believing the supreme court would hold it unconstitutional, at least unlawful on the ground that the government cannot do through its officers what it will not permit its subjects to do.

Now I believe that the proper way is to open by drawing, and this I disapproved at first. Have another way which each one is required to make oath that he has the right to land under the law, by affidavit, then after shaking box containing cards let party draw. Then let the clerk take name of party and description of card, with a right of filing in 30 days. I would suggest having an office for the purpose of drawing for each division in price or locality at some convenient point, where it can be reached by the lame and blind with no inconvenience.

The above is, I believe, the best and most fair of any way I have heard suggested. True it will be hard on my business, which is law, but for the good of the majority I am willing to yield the prospect of contests. I have no desire to take advantage of circumstances in which the act would possibly have no control. The new law congress made was in the twenty fifth notice of the opening in the proclamation. The rules should have been made known and that only, and the president should have been given a time within reason to have bound the proclamation without notice more than forty-eight hours. But this is past, and now we await further development at the hands of our worthy officials.

BOOMER.

ABOUT THE STRIP.

CUTHBERT, O. T., April 18, 1893.

In several of your issues, we have noticed articles as to the best method of opening the strip. One of your correspondents while advocating his methods, asserts, that by the adoption of his plan, the innocent lands will not be able to be manipulated in the favor of poets and capitalists in procuring the best tracts in the country. If your correspondent's plan will insure that his will be blessed, let Hoke Smith adopt it by all means.

The way it has been done heretofore is a disgrace and will be an everlasting stigma on the interior department of the last administration. The investigations of special agents have been a farce. While Special Agent Harland was here several of our attorneys, who never entered into matters of the interest of settlers in connection with the several land offices and land officials, in which higher officials had a finger in, not excluding some, now defunct senators, of the strip for the sake of the people, let the best plan be adopted.

GRANGER.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Natural gas has been discovered near Okemah.

Blaine county has the least debt of any county in Oklahoma.

The Rock Island is increasing the size of its depot at Kingfisher.

Watonga wants to get the Baptist college at that place. It will cost \$25,000.

The state makers say that Virgil M. Hobbs of Kingfisher will be the next governor.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country.

The county attorney of Logan county refused to sign the indictments returned by the grand jury.

The Greeks and Chickasaws are in favor of allotment and statehood. The other three oppose it.

The experiment station announces that cowpea meal will make more nutritious bread than either wheat or corn.

Ex-City Marshal Lee of Oklahoma City has gone to Chicago where he has accepted a position as a secret service man.

It looks as though the opening of the strip and the federal appointments for the territory would be simultaneous events.

Bayou county's school population is 4,650. The county contains thirty-eight school buildings and the estimated cost of them is \$3,300.

A committee of senators will visit all four of the territories during the summer. Oklahoma will cause them to open their eyes at the magnitude of her progress.

One of the principal arguments used by Cherokees against statehood with Oklahoma is the saloon question; the Indian as a covetous being in favor of the saloon and does not want it.

Editor J. L. Admire of the Kingfisher Free Press, is constructing a fish pond by damming the outlet of a spring on his farm west of that town, and the Gazette says James thinks the dam thing will prove a success.

According to the reports of white men who are in a position to know, the deaths among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians outnumber the births six to one. At this rate within the next fifty years the problem will be solved, so far as these tribes are concerned and one of the most powerful bands of Indians in America will have become extinct.

Glan Irby, a stockman of the Chickasaw nation, relates a singular occurrence. He states that several months ago he noticed among his cattle a buck deer. Last month he saw the animal again, and it was a cow gave birth to a monstrous calf, which is part deer and part cow. The animal is spotted like a fawn, and the tail is short like a deer's. The head and features are like a bovine. The new arrival has been visited by a number of cattlemen.

Lehigh Leader: We saw something new posted on the postoffice this week—an order of sale of 200 acres of land, horses, barns, etc., in the Chickasaw nation. The property belongs to a Chickasaw citizen. The order was issued from Judge Bryant's court in Paris, and is ordered to be sold by the United States marshal in April. It has been generally supposed that the improvements might be sold, but the land could not, as it is held in common by the Chickasaw nation. This case will probably be carried to the supreme court as a test case, as it is not believed that even the United States courts can sell lands held by the Chickasaw nation for individual indebtedness.

RAIN THAT ISN'T WET.

A peculiarity common to rain in the Bermudas, the Windward Islands, the Hawaiian group and the Alaskan waters is that it is very hot. It is none of these regions do the native fear the rain, and even foreigners soon come to know that they take no harm from being caught out in a storm. It was noted by men on the ships lately patrolling Behring sea that a portion of the deck, slightly protected, dried out while even in the midst of a shower, and that wet clothing hung under a slight shelter on deck dried in an atmosphere apparently saturated by a hard rain.

Happy Turn of Fortune.

In unexpected turns of the wheel of fortune, elevating the unknown to places of power and dethroning the mighty without warning, France leads the nations, not excepting America, where the grandson of the millionaire may black boots for the grandson of the crossing-sweeper. The installation of Mme. Grevy in the Elysee is a happy instance. She was the daughter of a tanner, and earned her living in Paris as a bonnetmaker. When she married her whole fortune was less than \$500; at her death she leaves something like a quarter of a million to her daughter. She did not invent an ancestry with her promotion, nor assume fine airs with her rich gowns. Her manners were characterized by simplicity, her accounts were carefully audited to the smallest detail, and she set her face against court etiquette.

Eventual Ignorance.

It is often said that one of the best ways of learning a thing is to teach it to others; but the rule does not always hold good. Says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript: (One day my brother went to buy a basket of huckleberries for a woman of whom he was getting a wife away, but his wife was at home, and undertook to make the same. She got a peck measure, and they went to the granary. There the woman filled the measure twice, poured the contents into the bag, and was proceeding to tie it.

"But Mrs. F.," said my brother, "it takes four pecks to make a bushel."

"Oh, does it?" said she. "Well, you see, I never had any experience in measuring grain before I was married. I always taught school."

Boomer.

Boomer—How hard was to think he knew everything. Williams—That was before he traded horses—LIFE.

A NEW PARISIAN GAME.

It is a Combination of Billiards and Skittles.

Gambler Employ the New Game, Which is Called "Cardinal," to Fleeced the Public—It Saves a Trip to Monte Carlo.

It is a long way from Paris to Monte Carlo, and the cost of traveling thither is not conspicuous for cheapness; so, possibly, says the London Telegraph, this may be one of the reasons for the sudden outbreak in Paris of a new gambling craze, of which the curious manifestation is a game called "cardinal." At one of the most fashionable cafes of the boulevards this game, which appears to be a combination of billiards and skittles, is played night after night, and to this establishment all the professional gamblers in the French capital are said to be flocking. "Cardinal" is not a very intricate method of gambling. A billiard table is provided, and at one end of the green cloth are ranged in rows thirteen small ivory "quilles," or skittles, the central one being red and the remainder white. A red ball is placed on "spot," and the play is made with one white ball, which is projected by the cue from the cushion about half way down the table. It has to carom off the red ball, and rolling across the table, to knock over a certain number of quilles. If an even number are knocked down the bank wins all the money that has been staked, but if an uneven number of skittles are overthrown, the player wins, and the bank has to cover their stakes. On the other hand, if in the number of skittles reversed there is included the red skittle, or "cardinal," the bank wins and sweeps the board, whether the number be odd or even. The billiard player's interest is to play so that the bank should win, as the syndicate to which he belongs receives a commission on each successful "coup." It must be understood that the public have nothing whatever to do with the actual play. That business is left to the professional gamblers, "professors," who call themselves "professors," and forming themselves into a syndicate, come to an arrangement with the proprietors of the cafe for the privilege of converting a billiard room into a public hell, and to judge from a sketch of a game of "cardinal" published in an illustrated contemporary, ladies as well as gentlemen are permitted to stake their money against the bank.

That this obviously gambling game is altogether unjust to that portion of the public who are silly enough to risk their louis or their francs on pieces of "cardinal" is sufficiently plain, seeing that the punter has only one chance—the odd one—against the bank, whereas the bank itself has another chance, the red quille, or "cardinal" itself, and an expert "professor" might very easily train himself to knock over "cardinal" in at least three out of five "coups." It is not, again, very probable that anything approaching a long run on odd or even would take place, and the bank may therefore rely, first, on the chance of the professional knocking down "cardinal" and next on the folly of the punter who, having won say twice on odd, will very likely back their luck and double their stakes in the anticipation of odd again occurring. The bigger their stakes the more perilous it will be, of course, to them, seeing that there is not only the risk of even turning up, but the continuous danger of "cardinal" being knocked down. There is, again, no kind of guarantee to the public of the "professors" playing fairly.

NOT ALWAYS GENEROUS.

One Striking Case When Meanness Was Exhibited by Lovely Woman.

Lovely woman can be mean sometimes, observes a writer in Kate Field's Washington. The other day a young, pretty and well-dressed lady was walking down the avenue, evidently enjoying to the full the delicious spring sunshine. Suddenly she seemed in distress. For awhile the cause was not obvious, but as she began to make frantic efforts to reach her untied shoe the passers-by recognized the source of her discomfort. Before she had succeeded in reducing the flapping shoestring to order a ragged little colored boy stepped forward, removed his tattered hat, knelt in the muddy street, and tied the shoe with grace and dexterity. In the woman's hand were a carcase and a chubby looking little purse, but she walked away with merely a "thank you," and that not very graciously given. The boy looked slightly astonished as he got up and brushed the mud from his ragged trousers.

On the edge of the sidewalk stood an observant man, very plainly but decently dressed. He had watched the entire performance with quiet enjoyment; and as the boy rose he took from his pocket a bit of paper, and penciling a word or two on it called to the disappointed young Raleigh, who was turning away.

"Here, boy, run after that young lady whose shoe you tied and give her this. Here's a quarter for your trouble. There's no answer."

The boy went in one direction, the man in the other. I am not curious above the average, but I would have liked to see that bit of paper.

Getting the Mittens.—The Boston Transcript thus explains the phrase "getting the mittens." One hundred years ago gloves were unknown in the country towns. Mittens were knitted and worn in all families. If a young man going home from singing school with the young girl of his choice was holding her mittens hard and took to keep it from getting cold, and took that opportunity to urge his suit, if the offer proved acceptable the hand would remain. If taken by surprise an effort to withdraw the hand would leave the mittens. So the sailor would "get the mittens," but would not get the hand. The use of the word "mitten" meaning a foolish, blundering person, also has an easy explanation. A stupid youth was said to be a "mitten" because, like the article of feminine wear called by that name, he held a woman's hand without squeezing it. The "mitten" old times were not without their calligraphies.

Obedient the Regulations.

A west-bound train on the Fitchburg railroad had just drawn out of Attol not long ago, says an exchange, and as the conductor entered one of the cars he found among the new passengers a young man respectfully dressed, and apparently of ordinary intelligence. The conductor halted to take up the young man's fare, and the latter handed him a ticket to Miller's Falls, and with it a cent. For a moment the conductor suspected a joke, but a look at the passenger's face convinced him to the contrary. "What is the cent for?" the conductor asked. "Why, I see," answered the young fellow, "that the ticket isn't good unless it is stamped, and as I don't happen to have a stamp with me, I give you the cent instead. You can put it on, can't you?" The good-natured conductor handed back coin with a smile, reminding that it was a small matter and he would see that it was all right.

Paper Wheels.

A Pullman car is much easier to ride in than one of the ordinary cars. You attribute this to the superior springs, perhaps. The springs, of course, make a difference, and the springs on a Pullman cost probably ten times as much as the springs of an ordinary car. But in reality the springs are a small matter. It is the wheels that make the great difference in comfort and safety, and Pullman wheels are expensive articles. Every wheel on every Pullman car is made of paper. You do not see the paper, because it is covered with iron and steel. The body of the wheel is a block of paper about four inches thick. A rim of steel is rim of steel from two to three inches thick. It is this steel rim, of course, which comes in contact with the rails. The sides are covered with circular iron plates, bolted on.

Bird Courts.

Hooded crows in the Shetland Islands hold regular assizes at stated periods, and usually in the same place. When there is a full docket a week or more is spent in trying the cases; at other times a single day suffices for the proceedings. The capitally condemned are killed on the spot.

He Is Wiser Now.

Henderson—How hard was to think he knew everything.

Williams—That was before he traded horses—LIFE.

IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

How a Widow Made Use of What She Heard Railroad Directors Say.

A few years ago a widow and her daughter were occupying a section in a Pullman sleeper on the Missouri Pacific railroad. The section next to this lady happened to be occupied by a couple of the directors of that railroad.

The partition between the two sections was so thin that it was not difficult for a conversation carried on in one section to be heard in the other. The lady traveler heard the two directors discussing a plan of consolidation whereby the stock of the Missouri Pacific was bound to be greatly enhanced in value. It was then worth but two or three cents on the dollar. She was then on her return trip to her home in Hartford, Conn. The conversation of the two directors preyed on her mind. She resolved it over and over again until her home was reached, about which time a five thousand dollar note due her was redeemed. She sent for her attorney, detailed to him the conversation she had heard, and said she was almost resolved to invest the five thousand dollars in Missouri Pacific. The attorney, mistaking her announced resolution for irony, laughed, but the woman of wealth persisted.

"It is but five thousand dollars," she said, "and if I lose it I shall have just as much to eat as I have always had and just as much to wear. If the plans be betrayed by these two directors work out I shall make a good deal of money buying Missouri Pacific."

The attorney obeyed the instructions of his client, invested the five thousand dollars, and in less than one month the proposed consolidation was consummated and the Hartford widow realized for her five-thousand-dollar investment \$50,000. At the first blush this incident is set down as proof of luck, but the Cincinnati Times-Star holds that there was no luck about it. It was simply an unexpected exhibition of what in Wall street vernacular is termed "nerve" on the part of a quick-witted and quicker-witted woman. Not one person in ten thousand would have given any heed to the conversation referred to, and not one of a thousand who might have heard and heeded and who happened to have the money, as the widow had it, would have dared invest it. These incidents and illustrations might be expanded until volumes were filled. The evidence would be cumulative that eyes and ears and brain make what the thoughtless term luck.

ONE STRIKING CASE WHEN MEANNESS WAS EXHIBITED BY LOVELY WOMAN.

Lovely woman can be mean sometimes, observes a writer in Kate Field's Washington. The other day a young, pretty and well-dressed lady was walking down the avenue, evidently enjoying to the full the delicious spring sunshine. Suddenly she seemed in distress. For awhile the cause was not obvious, but as she began to make frantic efforts to reach her untied shoe the passers-by recognized the source of her discomfort. Before she had succeeded in reducing the flapping shoestring to order a ragged little colored boy stepped forward, removed his tattered hat, knelt in the muddy street, and tied the shoe with grace and dexterity. In the woman's hand were a carcase and a chubby looking little purse, but she walked away with merely a "thank you," and that not very graciously given. The boy looked slightly astonished as he got up and brushed the mud from his ragged trousers.

On the edge of the sidewalk stood an observant man, very plainly but decently dressed. He had watched the entire performance with quiet enjoyment; and as the boy rose he took from his pocket a bit of paper, and penciling a word or two on it called to the disappointed young Raleigh, who was turning away.

"Here, boy, run after that young lady whose shoe you tied and give her this. Here's a quarter for your trouble. There's no answer."

The boy went in one direction, the man in the other. I am not curious above the average, but I would have liked to see that bit of paper.

Getting the Mittens